FITCHBURG!

CROCKERY WARE.

s Flowing Blue Ware, different put handsome and cheny; Light Blus Friered Ware; Dark do Blue Edged do Cream Colored do Yellow Stone do Fancy colored do

ie do do do hite French and English de

GLASS WARE. every variety;

Lamps, 2000 do2.— Lamps, { every variables on floot, do off foot, Jowelers' Globes, Celerics, Jars—Glass Covers; do Tin do Preserve dishes, all size

do Tin do
Preserve dishes, all sizes;
Solar and Camphine Chimnles,
Salts, Pressed and Cut;
Egg Glasses,
Goblets, some very rich Cut;
Curtain Pins,
Candlesite's

A Great Variety of Fancy Articles.

Britannia Ware. PAPER HANGINGS. 10,000 Pieces—price 5 cents per piece and owards—printed and plain; Blue and Green Cur-Cutlery and Tea Trays,

SILVER PLATED WARE.

DFOur concerns were the first, AND ARE NOW THE ONLY ONES selling these Goods on the modern system of Low Prices, Small Profits, and Large Sales.

A. J. BROWN & CO., No. 1, Central Block, PITCHBURG, And 142 Main Street.

\$100,000 WORTH

Ready Made Clothing

Quincy Hall!! BOSTON.

The Proprietors of this Establishment have received

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

Over \$100,000 Worth of Ready Made Clothing! Manufactured expressly for the Spring Trade, made in the best manner and most Modern Styles, which will be sold at

Dealers from the South and West
Will find a large assortment manufactured express;
ly for their trade. They are particularly invited to examine this Stock before purchasing.

JOHN SIMMONS & COMPANY,

QUINCY HALL, BOSTON, OVERQUINCY MARKET.

West Door in South Market Street.

SAXTON'S RIVER

SEMINARY

SEMINARY

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will commence of all useless display, cannot full to ensure the dignity and repeated to the school, the cound and advanced scholarship of the present students, with the shape of the school, the cound and advanced scholarship of the present students, with the shape of purpose in Painting of all useless display, cannot full to ensure the dignity and repeatation of the School. Gentlemen whiching to pursue the Natural Sciences, or fit for advanced saiding in College, and young Ladies wishing a sure progress in Painting of the present students, with the sales of college, and young Ladies wishing a sure progress in Painting of other present students, with the sales of the

STRAW BONNETS.

No. 10 MILK ST., BOSTON

Bonne
Coburg
Rice Pearl
Milae
Bedfiled plait
Dunstable
Bongh & R'dy
Kng. Patent
Franch Lace
Neap'ia do
Ginp
Milain

P. & H. manufacture all their goods, and are en-

AND NEW GOODS.

ALBERT H. DAY & BROTHER.

we can ofter better baryains, better styles, and much greater indiscensests to purchasers than any one else can in this place, at this time.

Our Stock will comprise Dry Goods, Crockery, Gooceies, Hardware, Drys, and Medicines, &c., in all their varieties.

We most respectfully invite our friends, furmer customers, and the public generally, to give us an early call company reies and index for the weakless.

PASSENGER TRAINS run every day, (Suadays excepted.) as follows:
Leave Greenfield for Springfield at 6.20 and 10.45
A. M., and 6 P. M.

Leave Springfield for Greenfield, at 8.30 A. M and 2 and 8.20, P. M. Leave Springing for technical at 6.20 A. M., reach and 2 and 8.20, P. M.
Passengers leaving Greenfield at 6.20 A. M., reach Springfield at 8 A. M., and can proceed directly to Boston or Albany by the trains of the Western Railroad, or waiting till 10.30 A. M., can leave for New York by the Hartford road.

The train leaving Greenfield at 10.45 A. M., also connects directly with the Eastern, Western and Southern trains at Springfield.

Passengers leaving Greenfield at 6 P. M., can proceed directly to New York city by the night train and Steamboat.

than by any other.

Fire by Stage and Railroad.

Brattleboro to Springfield, \$2,00

"Boston, 3,50

Trickuts can be obtained at the stage office in Brattleboro. JOSIAH HUNT, Supt. Northampton, May 1, 1848. is6w—ostf 57

Than similar tooose by STRANGERS visiting Boston, and DEALERS N READY MADE CLOTHING, an particularly invited to call, as their orders will be filled low-ever large, and at the lowest possible price. With the largest, choices and chespots work in the U.States, we can say to our patrons, (I.P. We are not to be Undersold; ONE PRIOE!

And that guarantied to be lower than similar articles can be a bloom to be compared to be lower than similar articles can be a bloom to be compared to be lower than similar articles can be a bloom to be compared to be lower than similar articles can be a bloom to be compared to be lower than similar articles can be a bloom to be compared to be lower than similar articles of the former edition, in a greath imposed to be lower than similar articles of the former edition, in a greath imposed to be compared to be lower than a similar articles of the former edition, as a the wants of the times demand.

CUSTOM WORK.

In addition to our immense stock of Ready Made Clothing, we have constantly on hand a large of a streamly sections of New Segment and English Fabrics, which we will make to order, and our garments coursands to be speak, in every respect to those emananting from the most Favority and Adams's New Arithmetic is almost the only with the form of the content of t

JAMES G. HOVEY,

Will find a large assortment manufactured express; If for their trade. They are particularly invited to examine this Stock before purchasing.

FURNISHING GOODS

AND

BOYS' CLOTHING:

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

JOHN SIMMONS & COMPANY.

Exhibition Pieces-viz: Chinese and Egyptian Pyramids; Palm and Yeo Trees; Peruvian, Maltese and Fancy Crosses; Illuminated Stars and Diamonds;

Peruvian Suns : Triangular Pieces in Lance Work ;

NEW YORKGOODS.

ALBERT H. DAY & BROTHER HAVE received, and are receiving this day from New York, a great variety of

Super Silk and Wool BARAGE, Silk and Linen TIS-SUE, Linen LUSTRES, Bouezie Moslins, Dress Silks, Black Gro. de Rhine do. Also, rescived upwards of 100 different kinds of SHAWLS; Broche, Printed Cashmere, Silk, Berase, &c., &c.,—cognition with va-rious other FANCY ORIESS GOODS—making our as-

UPHOLSTERY WORK.

leased his former store at No. 4. attleboro, April 10, 1848.

A Great Rush at WHEELER & PRATT'S Low Price Store.

Low Price Store.

TRECEIVED from New York, the largest of most splendid stock of Dress Goods. Shawis Fancy Goods ever offered in Brattleboro, and will also be sold at less prices.

Nice Silk and Wool Tissnes & Barsges.
Plain and Plaid Linen Ginghams, sell-ing for 12½ to 17 ets., as good as sold last season for 25 to 33 ets.

Musdin de Laines, cheaper than ever—12½ et to one shilling for good styles.

Omning Print and Patches, for 4 to 5 c., new styles Dress Print, for 7 to 12½ ets.

Tess Silks, new styles.

Lissnes and I yd, while Black Silks, for Mantillas.

Plain and Plaid White Cambries and

ORANGES and Lemons, Rusins, all kinds; Carrants, Figs. Dates, Prunes, Citron, Tamarinds, Alasonds, Brazil Nuts, Pen Nuts, Fiberts, Esq. Walnuts, Preserved Guper, Peaches, Penra and Quince, Mared Phokles, Gerkins, Pepper Sauer. Olive Oil, Lemon Sgrap, Olives, Capers, Sardines, Catenge, French Manurel, Am. do., Rose Water, Esq. Water. Orange Water, Estreat Lemon, Familia, Pooch, dv. Maccarron, Vermeelli, Sago, Tajoica, Arvoe Rost, Griss Floor, Split Pens, Lentils, dv., dv., can be found themp at 8 Granite Row.

for extracting Teeth without pain.

REFERENCES.

Dr. J. I. Dickerman.

F. J. Higginson.

T. B. Kittredge.

R. Wesselhork.

W. Arms.

RT Office over the Post Office.

Brattleboro, Dec. 20, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would give notice that he has a full set of Screws and Rolls, and is prepared to raise up and move buildings at short notice, and at reasonable prices. Brattleboro, March 8, 1848. WILLIAM STONE.

A Race for Life.

The fires always run before the wind with The fires always run before the wind with an advanced tongue or fork in two receding flanks, and in a high wind so rapidly do the dancing, curling, careering flames less from point to point of the dry grass, that it is sometimes difficult for swift horsensen to escape. The sight, especially in the sight, is always heautiful, beyond description.—
But after a while we become familiarized out to be some true, and look upon it without emotion, as Our narrator says:—

cating fire on the prairie—masses of smoke in the distance, lying like white clouds upon the horizon, and a bazy atmosphere—but these gave me no trouble so long as they were far away; and, busy with my own thoughts, for hours I would pay no attention to them whatever. At length, after some of those periods of abstraction, I observed with some apprehension that the conflagration was drawing near, and had actually worked around in my rear, until it exempts with a my rear, until it exempts with a my rear, until it exempts with a my rear, until it exempts with whom should I meet but G. actually worked around in my rear, until it evening with, whom should I meet but Gi, had crossed the path by which I had trav- who proved to be the owner. His business

very fleet, nor yet fresh; but without loss of a moment I applied the wkip, and quitting my direct route, bore to the left beman knoweth what a day may bring forth.

A sear subsequent to the period by quitting my direct route, bore to the left because that placed me more squarely before my enemy. Soon the tongue of fire, the sadvance guard of my terrible foe, became distinctly visible on my right, at about two miles distance, as near as I could judge, stretching on with a speed that was really frightful. I knew the struggle was to be with that, and pushing my horse to the utmost, kept my eye fixed upon it, like the most, kept my eye fixed upon it, like the most, kept my eye fixed upon it, like the most, kept my eye fixed upon it, like the most, kept my eye fixed upon it, like the broadway House, pawned for his lodging.—

I had the baggage removed to my residence in Cincinnati, and his wife bushand went round, the cordon of fire reemed to magnify its splendors and its terrors, and like a vast serpent, to extend itself behind and on both sides, and to be closing up its folds to encircle me. I was no stranger on that part of the prairie; its general localities, though one portion is very much like another, were familiar to me; and in recalling them to mind, I recollected a little rugged mound or hill, some twenty or thirty feet in height, and was satisfied that I was no great distance from it. With my bopes revived a little, I taxed my sight to the utmost on every swell of ground that I passed, and at length detected the faint outline of the eminence in advance. But the fire was making for it too, and the subtle leaping tongue inence in advance. But the fire was making for it too, and the subtle leaping tongue on my right hand, now quite ahead of me, already seemed almost between us, and prepared with a single leap to cross my path and secure its victim. Still with my almost exhausted horse, I pressed on, with an energy and despair so mighty as almost of themselves to wreck the powers of life. I have not recovered from the effects of that mental struggle to this day—but as you no doubt conclude, the mound saved me. In the mean time, Mrs Go, had married divorce. She was now an outcast upon the world, but being an attractive woman, doubt conclude, the mound saved me. In the mean time, and sought and obtained a divorce. She was now an outcast upon the world, but being an attractive woman, the world, but being an attractive woman, the soon inverged into her traces an inexpe-

Godey's Lady's Bock.
Ten or twelve years since, Mr B. F. Palmer, of Meredith, N. H. caught his leg in a bark mill, and so dreadfully was it mangled, that amputation became necessary. A poor boy, he supported himself as he could and prompted by his own wants, turned his attention to the invention of an artificial leg which would answer his purpose better than any in use. His success exceeded all expectation, those using the article not only walking with comfort, but with such ease and naturalness that their condition would hardly be suspected. He has been offered \$75,000 for his patent for the United Statesonly, which he declines, and is engaged in securing patents in Canada, Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe. We understand Mr. But we continent of the continent of Europe. We understand Mr. But we continent of the continent of Europe. We understand Mr. But we continent of the continent of Europe. We understand Mr. But we was and was a work of the New York Lunatic Asylum. It with work ease with the work for the New York Lunatic Asylum. It was the reight which she moved, bright was the rate of dark with work. S. is now an instead of the New York Lunatic Asylum. It is not at the New York Lunatic Asylum. It

only, which he declines, and is engaged in reasonable prices.

WILLIAM STONE
Brattlaboro, March 8, 1848.

WILLIAM STONE
Brattlaboro, March 8, 1848.

WILLIAM STONE
Cry and Shoulder Braces.

PHELPS Single, Double, Umbilical and Children's Trasses. Also Phelps' Shoulder Braces.

PHELPS Single, Double, Umbilical and Children's Trasses. Also, Phelps' Abdominal Supporters and Dr. Fitche's and Phelps' Shoulder Braces.

Brattleboro, Feb. 18th, 18th.

25 AGENTS WANTED
To sell a variety of Publications, on which a good profit can be made on a small investment of capital. A person can be referred to in this lown, who has cleared over \$300 in a year, at similar town, who has cleared over \$300 in a year, at similar townsies.

Dr. All letters Post Paid, will receive prompt at the subscriber has on hand, and will sell cheep for cash, Fowling Pieces, double and single barrels; Came Guns, Allen's six barrel and common Focket Pistols, Pawder, Shot and Capa, Powder Flacks, Shot Fouches and Bitts, Gun Locks, &c.

The subscriber has on hand, and will sell cheep for cash, Fowling Pieces, double and single barrels; Came Guns, Allen's six barrel and common Focket Pistols, Pawder, Shot and Capa, Powder Flacks, Shot Fouches and Bitts, Gun Locks, &c.

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The Shilles of Infants is made on a small investment of the subscriber has on hand, and will sell cheep for cash, Fowling Pieces, double and single barrels; Came Guns, Allen's six barrel and common Focket Pistols, Pawder, Shot and Capa, Powder Flacks, Shot Fouches and Bitts, Gun Locks, &c.

The Shilles of Infants and Children's Powder of the ministed of them as a sort of silent in anguage to engage our love; even as a sort of silent in furnity and command one protection."

A paper says, "we praise men for fighting has been been for fighting to the first of th

had crossed the path by which I had traveled; that all behind me was fast becoming a smoking sea of fire, and for the first time the thought of danger, that I might be overtaken, or possibly surrounded, occurred to me.

My horse was a powerful one, but not very fleet, nor yet fresh; but without the loss of a moment I amplied the who, and him I thought to myself, surely, if there he

but not long. Sinews of flesh were no match for the wing of the wind which bore on that fleet and terrific column of fire. And I became satisfied that it was outstripform, and almost with a feeling of indifference; for I thought for the moment, and the was not right. I became and was been a that my last hope was gone, and was brac-ing my heart and nerves for the final event of life. It was now twilight, and as the day came, thunder-struck and frantic with desdeparted, and the shedows of night fell pair. He pursued the party to Columbus, round, the cordon of fire seemed to magni- where they satisfied him that nothing inrop-

doubt conclude, the mound saved me. In the soon inveigled into her traces an inexpethe race for life, I was obliged, as it were rienced young man, who married her. He, to place myself side by side, with that giant too, for just cause, obtained a divorce—and awful sword of flame, and for the last Mrs G, or now Mrs M., was again married half mile, the contest was doubtful, hope-to au old man, a Mr L., but not until she less and dreadful. But God nerved my had made him settle a large property on her with an unnatural strength, as it first. He soon died in a mysterious man-ed to me, and guarded his footsteps so ner-every body believed he had been poi-

that every effort told; and at last I dashed upon the bare of the mound where there was no fit substance for the devouring element to a Mr.S. of New York, asprightly, talentto follow, and was safe. The flames swept ed young man, belonging to one of the first by with a dull, heavy roar, and a hot, families in that State. S. was an itinerant by with a dull, heavy roar, and a hot, sweltering, suffocating breath, burning with an intensity and grandeur which realized to the imagination my ideas of the final catastrophe of nature, encircled and passed the little eminence on which I stood, and stretched off in two long lines as far as the eye could reach. I fell upon my knees; and since that terrible night I trust I have been a more thoughtful and thankful man.

Godey's Lady's Book.

Godey's Lady's Book.

Events in Prussia.

The Derby Journal, published at Binghampton, Ct., has an interesting letter from a gentle man who was in Berlin during the late revolu-

Berlin, March 19, 1848.

How shall I describe to you the events which have just taken place—the scenes of which I was a winess? The past might has been one of the most appalling I have ever passed through, and may I never know such another.

During the whole night has been heard the firing and camonading of 30,000 troops, upon an sloost defonceless people. What slaughter,—what carnage have the past twelve hours witnessed? The rattle of mosketry, the thunder of canon, the yells of an inturated people, the trampling of soldiers and horses, the clash of arms, the claster of tiles and chimneys throws upon the heads of the soldiers, the lurid light of fires burning up barracks and buildings in vari-

upon the heads of the soldiers, the turid light of fires burning up barracks and buildings in vari-ous portions of the city, have all joined in pro-ducing an effect too terrific to be described. For the last five days the city has been very unquiet, and for the last foorteen have the troops been almost continually under arms, and I presume that for the last sixty hours, not a sol-ling has had not may been then could be set

rope had operated here as elsewhere, and been the cause of the suspension of the works of anny manufactories, &c., the workmen of which were constantly out of employ. A meeting of the people took place on the ovening of Monday, the 12th, for the purpose of adopting an address to the King, asking for the reforms already granted to many of the States of Germany. While quietly assembled they were commanded by the military to disperse, and after leaving the place of meeting the crowd was charged upon by the cavalry, and many were wounded and some killed. On Tuesday the same scenes were repeated; the unarmed people were charged upon repeatedly by the soldiers, and for no other reason than because they collected in the streets in crowds, regarding curiously the military, which in strong force was posted at all the principal points of the city. Some of our American students here had narrow escapes. Some, especially, who were returning from our Minister's, one of whom had his scalp fore fron his head by a sabre cut; and one or two others got in a very dangerous proximity to ashres, as the cut hat of one, and bloody coat of another testified. Their only offence was passing, on their way home, through the crowd, which was charged upon while they were in the midst of it.

On Wednesday evening crowds of people, principally of the lower classes, surrounded the people, exhorting them to go home and be penceable. "We are peaceable," replied they, but we have no work—we have no broad, and why should we go home to stave?" Two Regiments of Cavalry suddenly charged into the square where this dense mass of people was assembled. The secene was a dresifial one;—the people were penned up—were without arms, and indeed stempted no defence, but were pursued and cut down by the dragoons, with a savage ferocity and relontlessness. This charge was followed by a volley of muskerty from some companies of infantry, and the oumber of killed and wounded must have been convinierable.

several respectable citizens were state in the street, beside some in the windows of the shops. Among the dead was a girl of 17. The Burghers and citizens demanded arms, and said they would be responsible for the peace of the city if the military were not sent away. Their request was refused. On Friday came the news of the Revolution in Vienna, and the dismissal of Metternich. A deputation of 17 persons also came from the Rhine previnces, demanding, rather than asking, from the King the dismissal of Ministers, and the reforms already mentioned as being granted in mrny of the States. They had that evening an authonce with the King.

The citizens formed themselves to the number (it was said) of 10,000, joined by many of the students, into a police for the preservation of order. The soldiers were partially removed from the squares and streets, and the city was quiet. But the calm was only that preceding a

Platz in quick time, and regiments of horse at full gallop, with the artillery. It was a fearful sight: 0,000 or 7,000 soldiers assembled, waiting but for the word to commence the work of death. Proclamations from the King granting freestom, and saying he desired the reforms demanded, and the Diet should act upon them on the Rd of April, and showing that he had yielded everything—but the people cried out it was too late, that they had been betrayed, and all assurances about a misunderstanding were hooted at. The whole city was soon a scene of the strengt excitement.

The first attack of importance was made un The first attack of importance was made under my window. The people drove off some of the cavalry, throwing glass bottles to prevent their working effectually, and awaited behind their barricades the approach of the infantry. Their barricades were, however, soon carried away, and then there was some bard fighting between the soldiers and the people. Some soldiers were ordered to shoot at every window from which a missile was thrown; they had hardly left the ranks before paving stones and tiles rained down upon them, and some shots were fired from the windows. I am two men who were running from the soldiers shot down most wantonly. The fight was smardy sustained. I saw from an immense barricade columns of infantry, a battallon (800 men) at a time, re-

MOTIVE.—In a cottage not very far from the well known village of Ecclefeclan, which can loast of more bridges than even the metropolis-itaelf, there resides a gude wife who is now in order. The soldiers were partially removed from the squares and streets, and the city was quiet. But the calm was only that preceding a tempest. The delegation from the Rhine Previnces pressed their demands, and told the King that unless they were granted by 4 o'clock, be had no longer any possessions on the Rhine. The citizens who had been acting as solice, as sembled with others of the people, by thousands, demanding arms, and the sending sawn of the soldiers. Poclamations from the King promising to convoke the Dict on the 4th of April, and to grant freedom of the press, had been posted up, and these the people were hooting at an answer from the King, saying the Diet should meet on the 2d of April with powers to decide on the great questions of the day, and granting immediate and full freedom of the press. He soldiers are likely and granting immediate and full freedom of the press. He sold creased the crowds from the balcomy of the place, calling them what he had done for them. They made an immense tunuit. Some said they were booting. The King motioned with his hand toward the crowd, and sundenly there was a discharge of masketry.

This spark lighted the fame, and from the discharge of those muskets, which the King affirms in his proclamations to have been accidental, and suddenly there was a discharge of musketry. The streets were filled, and barricades were everywhere formed as if by magic. Regiment after regiment came pouring into the Plata in quick time, and regiments of horse of musketry. The streets were filled, and barricades were everywhere formed as if by magic. Regiment after regiment came pouring into the Plata in quick time, and regiments of horse of musketry. The streets were filled, and barricades were everywhere formed as if by magic. Regiment after regiment came pouring into the Plata in quick time, and regiments of horse of the gloop, with the artillery. It was a fearly sight. 6,000 or 7,000 schliers assembled, waiting but for the word to commence the work of death. Proclamations from the Kin

cent speech in the House of Representatives, said:—

"Now, sir, I can respect a man who was born, and educated, and resides in the midst of slavery, though he be in favor of extending that institution into our newly acquired territory; and when he claims that it is the right of the slave-holders to carry and hold their slaves there, though I differ with him in opinion, I can believe him sincere and honest. But for a man born, educated and residing in a free State, and professing anti-slavery sentiments, to chop about on the ever of election, and pander to the slave power in the miserable hope of political advancement, is to deserve the name by which he should ever after be known, dough free. Judas lacariot was a gentleman compared with such a man, bocause, when he had trefected on the enormity of his crime, he had the grace to go out and hang himself."